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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1101



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REGIONAL

SOVIET COLONIZATION OF CENTRAL ASIA DENIED

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 21 Dec 80 p 4

[Article by L. Stro'lov, Frunze]

[Text] Friends of our country have been publishing the illustrated social and political magazine "France -- USSR" for more than 30 years in France. It acquaints the French with the life and achievements of the Soviet people, contributing greatly to the development and strengthening of friendship between France and the USSR and various contacts between our countries. Information presented to the readers by this publication about our country discloses various false antisoviet statements of the bourgeois press. In recent years, the role of the magazine has increased even more in connection with the intensified antisoviet propaganda in the West in which an important place is occupied, among other things, the myth about "Soviet colonization" of Central Asia. This myth and a number of other insinuations of the bourgeois press are denounced in the 385th issue of this magazine devoted to a considerable degree to Kirghizia.

It is of interest to the French readers particularly because of its wealth of information about the present state of our republic which is extensively described in an interesting and well illustrated article by Zhan Filip Baron, who visited Kirghizia this year. The author of this article remarkably combines a detailed historical and geographic description with vivid sketches of the many-sided modern life of the republic. The French reader will be interested to learn not only about the distant nomadic past of the Kirghiz people, the establishment of the Soviet regime in Kirghizia, but also of the construction of powerful electric power stations of the Narynsk cascade which represents now the tremendous changes in the material and spiritual life of the republic. The author tells a captivating story about this in the section "From a Nomad Tent to Superpower Hydroelectric Power Stations". This brief statement connecting the main landmarks in the lives of the Kirghiz people, mentions Zh. F. Baron, makes it possible to realize in the best way possible the entire immensity of their progress.

He mentions further that the scale of the changes which occurred in Kirghizia is also indicated clearly by its Academy of Sciences whose scientists have been recognized internationally in a number of fields.

Zh. F. Baron devotes a considerable section of his report to the Kirghiz folk arts. He is keenly interested not only in the history of the origin of national

choreography and the creation of the Kirghiz ensemble of folk dances, but also in the details of national art trades. Incidentally, the French public was able to see and appreciate the remarkable products of the masters of Kirghiz decorative applied arts during Days of Culture of Kirghizia held in France this year.

Describing the flourishing and variety of forms of Kirghiz arts, the French journalist repeatedly mentions the exceptional attention which is given to arts in the republic. This is emphasized by the very heading of this section: "Care of the preservation of the national heritage".

In the same section, the French readers will also read with interest his remarks about the origin and development of the Kirghiz cinematography and will closely familiarize themselves with one of the leading Kirghiz producers, Tolomush Okeyev, national artist of the republic, who shared his creative plans and thoughts about the problems of the Kirghiz cinematography in an interview.

In connection with the problems of the development of the national culture and art, the author dwells in detail on the development and present achievements of public education in Kirghizia, a republic of general literacy. Having given concrete figures and facts, the journalist shows convincingly to the foreign reader the true democratism of the Soviet educational system which ensures real access to secondary and higher education for the multinational population of the country in their native languages.

The author gives special attention to the wide spread of bilingualism among the republic's population. He says that bilingualism is spread here so widely in everyday communication that it has become an instrument in belles-lettres: some Kirghiz writers write their works both in Kirghiz and in Russian. They include, first of all, Ch. Aytmatov, for whom the Russian and Kirghiz languages are not antagonistic to each other, but organically supplement one another.

He states further that this process is based on a successful solution in the republic of the national problem and those friendly relations which have formed here among various nation groups of the population who voluntarily selected the Russian language as their second native tongue. To confirm his conclusions, Zh. F. Baron cites widely the article by Ch. Aytmatov "Man between two languages", which vividly explains this significance and the language policy of the Soviet State.

Summing up his observations in this respect, the French journalist concludes: "Having received their system of writing and having learned the Russian language, this small nation, these children of former nomads found with it not only their individuality and asserted their culture, but also, having emerged from their age-long isolation, joined one of the richest cultures of the world -- the Russian culture, and together with it, the world culture. Through the Russian language, the works of Kirghiz writers have become known in many countries of the world."

A good supplement of Zh. F. Baron's report is the economic and geographic sketch of Kirghizia by Andriyen and Arman Del'vo which is full of statistical data. It makes it possible for foreign readers to see clearly not only the dynamics of the economic and cultural development of the republic in the postwar years, but also to learn in detail the structure of a number of branches of its national economy. This section also gives a brief description of the economic ties of the republic.

The journal concludes the detailed story of the French journalists about Kirghizia with a fragment from Ch. Ayimatov's story "First Teacher". This, I think, is very symbolic. This story describing a change of tremendous historical importance in the fate of the Kirghiz people symbolizes vividly the gigantic progress made by Kirghizia in 60 years.

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REGIONAL

BELORUSSIA, MOLDAVIA OBSERVE SOVIET MILITIA DAY

Belorussia Report

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Belorussian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs G. Zhabitskiy: "Standing Guard Over the Interests of the People"]

[Text] Instituted on V. I. Lenin's initiative as the executive organ of the local soviets for support of the revolutionary order, the Soviet militia contributed many brilliant pages to the history of our state.

From the first days of the proletarian revolution, the workers and peasants militia took an active part in establishing Soviet rule, fighting counterrevolution, gangsterism, sabotage, and crime, and defending our motherland's independence and liberty during the years of foreign military intervention and civil war.

Militia colleagues fought a selfless struggle against German invaders on the battlefields and in the enemy rear. Complex and difficult were their tasks in the postwar years of devastation.

Progressive development of the Soviet state constantly poses new tasks to the militia, elicited by profound socioeconomic transformations in our country.

In the conditions of developed socialism and higher consciousness and culture, the Soviet people cannot condone various sorts of antisocial manifestations. The struggle against the antipodes of the socialist way of life must be resolute and uncompromising. This requirement is directly implied by the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving Protection of Law and Order and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime."

Our republic's militia organs have everything they need to fulfill the tasks posed by this program document. Owing to the constant concern of the party and government the principal services have been strengthened and their equipment level has been raised significantly. Steps have been taken to improve the control system and organization, and to strengthen discipline among the personnel.

A course of extensive crime prevention is being followed in compliance with party decisions. All of this work is being done on the basis of integrated plans, an inherent part of the plans of economic and social development of the oblasts, cities, and rayons. The organization of preventive activities is under the constant control and direct guidance of party and soviet organs.

The forms and methods of preventive work have been enriched by new content in recent years. Militia and public organizations have been created for preventive activities. A special crime prevention service has been created in the militia. It is staffed by militia section inspectors, by colleagues of the juvenile affairs inspections, and inspectors of the crime prevention service.

Public law enforcement points have been created everywhere as the organizational centers for crime prevention in residential areas. They operate in close contact with the militia, deputy groups, volunteer peoples detachments, juvenile affairs inspections, comrades courts, and other public formations.

The republic now has more than 2,000 public law enforcement points. Those that have recommended themselves well include law enforcement points No 54 of Pervomayskiy Rayon in Minsk (soviet chairman S. V. Mikhaleuk), No 3 in Novopolotsk (A. U. Pal'tsev), No 4 in Baranovichi (V. A. Veraksa), the point at the Loshnitsa Sovkhoz of Borisovski Rayon (I. S. Kurchevskiy), and many others.

Creation of crime prevention councils at enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes has enjoyed widespread acceptance. Interacting with the militia, public law enforcement points, and other public formations, they are having an active influence upon administrative, trade union, and komsomol organizations in creating an atmosphere of intolerance of all sort of antisocial manifestations, and they are doing individual preventive work with law offenders.

Positive experience has been accumulated by the preventive councils of the Minsk Heating Equipment Plant (council chairman V. A. Mikhed), the "Monolit" Production-Technical Association in Vitebsk (R. N. Alekseyev), the Molodechno semiconductor Power Rectifier Plant (V. N. Churzin), and many others.

The work of peoples detachments has become more active. There are now about 9,000 of them in the republic. They contain more than 400,000 members.

The voluntary peoples detachments of the Minsk Plant imeni Vavilov, the Vitebsk "Evistor" Plant, Construction Site No 22 in Bobruysk, and many others deserve a high assessment.

The militia focuses special attention on the fight against drunkenness, which is one of the main causes of crime and other violations. Another problem closely associated with drunkenness is the fight against hooliganism, an insult to the honor and merit of Soviet citizens.

Traffic safety continues to be a serious problem. Every year automobile accidents kill and mutilate large numbers of people, put transportation resources out of commission, and ruin national economic freight. The main reason for road accidents is the unsatisfactory discipline of the drivers, poor organizational work by some motor vehicle enterprises, and disrespect of the traffic rules by certain pedestrians and drivers.

Together with other ministries and departments and the public at large, the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs is taking decisive steps to establish strict order in road traffic.

Paramount significance is attached among these measures to organizing effective preventive work in the motor vehicle enterprises and among the public and school-children, improving professional driver training, and improving the roads.

The interests of the struggle against antisocial manifestations require internal affairs organs to not only fundamentally improve their crime prevention work but also to fully implement Lenin's principle of the inevitability of punishment for crime. Steps are being taken today to raise the efficiency with which the militia reacts to calls and reports of law violations, and the effectiveness of the initial investigatory activities.

Much has been done in recent years to improve militia personnel. Hundreds of communists, Komsomol members, production specialists, skilled workers, and graduates of higher and secondary special educational institutions have joined the militia on recommendation of the party and Komsomol organizations and the labor collectives. The general educational, professional, and cultural level of militia colleagues has risen significantly.

Much attention is devoted to ideological and political indoctrination of the personnel, and to nurturing them in the spirit of the glorious revolutionary traditions, love for the motherland, selfless devotion to the party and people, and faithfulness to duty. The sponsorship system has enjoyed broad development: The older generation now transmits its rich experience and knowledge to the young.

The socialist competition for an honorable welcome to the 26th CPSU Congress and the 29th Congress of the Belorussian SSR Communist Party has assumed broad scope in the internal affairs organs. The best results have been achieved by the collectives of the Frunzenskiy ROVD [Rayon Internal Affairs Section] in Minsk (chief, V. S. Izotov), the Kobrin GROVD [City Internal Affairs Section] (P. Ya. Gorbunov), the Zheleznodorozhniy ROVD in Vitebsk (D. Ye. Avsiyevich), the Kalinkovich GROVD (V. F. Kazachenko), the Dzerzhinskiy ROVD (V. I. Kharlampenko), and some others.

Law enforcement tasks are being completed at a high professional level by militia colleagues Ye. D. Mel'nikov of the Brestskaya Oblast Executive Committee UVD [Internal Affairs Administration], E. N. Orlov of the Vitebskaya Oblast Executive Committee UVD, I. I. Gromadko of the Minsk City Executive Committee UVD, A. M. Poplavnyy of the Zheleznodorozhniy ROVD of Gomel', P. F. Nadudik of the Oktyabr'skiy ROVD in Grodno, A. M. Andrukevich of the Kletskiy ROVD, M. S. Lysenko of the Tsentral'niy ROVD in Mogilev and many others.

Being of the people, the Soviet militia is participating in the struggle for the new man, and it is always standing guard over the achievements of Great October. In the words of L. I. Brezhnev, the party is expecting, from the militia organs, "even greater initiative, adherence to principles, and relentlessness in the struggle against all violations of Soviet order." Fulfilling these directives, the internal affairs organs of the republic are working closely with the people to achieve new successes in the noble work of protecting law and order and strengthening Soviet legality.

Moldavia Report

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Moldavian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs N. Bradulov: "Strengthening Law and Order"]

[Text] This holiday is especially significant to the Soviet militia. It is being celebrated at a time of preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress by the people, and under the influence of the brilliant, deeply thoughtful speech given by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and of the decisions of the Fourth Session, 10th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Created on the initiative of V. I. Lenin on the third day following the victory of Great October, the workers and peasants militia has traveled a long and glorious road, and it possesses a history rich in heroic traditions. Every step along this road has been taken in step with the laboring people.

Today, the internal affairs organs are working in an exceptionally favorable socio-political atmosphere.

The CPSU Central Committee decrees "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrination" and "On Improving Protection of Law and Order and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime" are playing a special role in this. The most recent step in this direction was adoption of the "Fundamental Principles of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Administrative Law Violations" by the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Under the guidance of party and soviet organs, the collective of the Moldavian militia is fighting an active, uncompromising struggle against crime, and it is standing guard over the law and interests of the society. We can be pleased with the fact that public order and labor discipline have grown somewhat in a number of the republic's cities and rayons.

Positive results have been achieved in Kagul'skiy, Lazovskiy, Rezinskiy, Frunzenskiy, Bulkaneshtskiy, Chimishliyskiy, Faleshtskiy, and other rayons. Working closely with other law enforcement organs and public formations, the militia is doing a significant amount of work to prevent crime, and to nurture, in the citizens, a respect for socialist legality and a careful attitude toward public property.

Owing to the initiative and persistence of the Orgeyevskiy Rayon Party Committee and the executive committee of the City Soviet of Peoples Deputies, the laborers, white collar workers, and executives of the enterprises are actively participating in the movement for exemplary social discipline. The public law enforcement points, the deputy groups, and the militia subdivisions are operating here in accordance with a single plan. Political indoctrination and well organized leisure time for the citizens are being combined competently with strict administrative measures

against those who violate the law. The results are tangible--the crime rate is decreasing in the city, and there are fewer violations of the law in the streets.

The success of the fight against crime depends in many ways on discipline and the state of indoctrination in the labor collectives. Unfortunately there are institutions, enterprises, and organizations that do not show due concern for improving the moral qualities of the individual and nurturing good behavior at work, at home, and in public places.

In such collectives, labor productivity is lower, waste in work is tolerated, failures are more frequent in fulfillment of national economic plans, personnel turnover is considerable, and more crimes are committed.

The most favorable conditions have been created in our country for communist indoctrination of the growing generation. Young men and women are growing up as ideologically mature, physically fit, worthy continuers of the older generation's glorious traditions.

But at the same time the indoctrination efforts are not reaching some of them sufficiently. This is resulting in unfavorable manifestations, deviations from the norms of morality, cases of undisciplined behavior, disrespect, and violations of the law.

The party has ordered the family, the school, Soviet and public organizations, labor collectives, and the militia to unite their efforts to insure more-effective prevention and eradication of crime among young people and juveniles.

The fight against parasitism, speculation, drunkenness, and malicious hooliganism must be improved significantly. It is also important to fight negative manifestations such as petty hooliganism, petty misappropriations, petty speculation, and traffic violations. Problems associated with intensifying the fight against bribery, mismanagement, waste, and all sorts of losses in the national economy are becoming paramount and acute.

Following Lenin's premise on the inevitability of punishment, militia workers are constantly improving their methods of crime detection and investigation, and they are introducing scientific recommendations, advanced skills, and modern technical resources into their work.

The Soviet people view militia colleagues as representatives of the government and as the guardians of law and order. Today's militiaman is an active warrior for communist ideals.

The professional level of militia personnel changed significantly in recent years. The number of colleagues with a higher education increased by three times, while the number with a secondary specialized education increased by a time and a half. Now the organs of internal affairs employ not only lawyers and criminologists but also experienced engineers, economists, educators, and representatives of many other modern professions.

On the day of our holiday, I would like to direct some praise toward the teachers of the militia youth, and toward the best workers of the service. These include Lieutenant Colonel of Militia P. Svistunov, chief of the Telenești ROVD; Captain of Militia A. Starodubov, chief of the investigatory department of the Kagul'skiy ROVD; Senior Lieutenant of Militia M. Lebedinskiy, senior instructor for criminal investigation of the Brichanskiy ROVD; Senior Lieutenant of Militia V. Purduy, inspector for combatting embezzlement of socialist property and speculation of the Rezinskiy ROVD; Senior Lieutenant of Militia M. Baybus, state motor vehicle inspector of the Florești ROVD, militiamen of the Leovskiy and Suvorovskiy ROVD's Warrant Officer S. Chernya and Senior Sergeant I. Katerov, and others.

Captain of Militia A. Russu, chairman of the investigatory department of the Yedinetskiy ROVD, enjoys deserved respect. This year he investigated a number of complex criminal cases. Consider this in light of the fact that it takes a tremendous amount of effort, selflessness, and high skill to solve even what appears at first glance to be the simplest crime. Every case involves people and their fates, and more than anyone else, the examining magistrate must be principled, objective, and exacting toward himself, he must display mercy, and at the same time he must act strictly in accordance with the law.

We can also take pleasure in the successes of young colleagues that have joined the ranks of the republic's internal affairs organs on recommendation of party and Komsomol organizations and the labor collectives. They are multiplying the glorious traditions of the senior generation. Georgiy Khaydarly came to the militia on a Komsomol pass following service in the Soviet Army. He is now one of the best criminal inspectors.

When the Leninskiy ROVD received a report from Citizen Sh. that he had been robbed at night on the street by two unidentified persons, Lieutenant of Militia Khaydarly was assigned to investigation of this dangerous crime. After carefully studying the particulars of the case, the officer displayed high professional and personal qualities, and within 3 days he caught and arrested the dangerous criminals.

I would also like to mention our fighting assistants--the voluntary peoples detachments. Activation of the peoples detachments offers a great reserve for law enforcement. The detachments have been credited with the detection and prevention of many crimes. I would like to make special mention of the active work being done by the voluntary peoples detachments of Tiraspol', of Prunzenskiy Rayon in Kishinev, and of Glodyanskiy, Orgeyevskiy, Lazovskiy, Kutuzovskiy, Rybinskiy, and other rayons of the republic.

The party and government place a high value on the difficult work being done by the law enforcement volunteers. On the eve of Soviet Militia Day, the "For Outstanding Service in the Protection of Public Order" medal was awarded to K. Andronatiy, a voluntary peoples detachment commander and machine operator team leader at the Tiraspol' Souvenir Factory, and to certain detachment members--G. Zhosan, a secondary school teacher in the village of Myndreshty, Telenești Rayon, and V. Chebotov, a fitter-assembler at the "Elektromashina" Plant in Kishinev. Many detachment members have been rewarded by the Moldavian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs for their noble work.

The soldiers of law and order enjoy great respect, the love of all the people, and their support. Their romantic, difficult work is constantly at the center of attention of the press, radio, television, literature, and art in the republic. We all have high esteem for the contribution made by creative organizations to legal and moral education of the Soviet people and to crime prevention.

Commemorating their professional holiday, colleagues of the Moldavian militia are concentrating their attention on the unsolved problems, they are persistently and uncompromisingly fighting against all law violations, and they are striving to honor the 26th CPSU Congress and be worthy of the people's great trust.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BALTIC REPUBLICS OBSERVE SOVIET MILITIA DAY

Latvia Report

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Latvian SSR First Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs I. Reysner: "With the Support of the People"]

[Text] This year we are commemorating Soviet Militia Day in an atmosphere of greater political involvement and labor of all the people, elicited by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people are applying all of their effort to successfully complete the 10th Five-Year Plan and create the necessary conditions for fruitful work in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Raising the effectiveness and quality of labor is inseparable from strengthening labor discipline and surmounting antisocial manifestations. The importance of maintaining a close relationship between crime prevention and eradication of crime on one hand and the plan for economic and social development of the collectives on the other was noted in a discussion of the now-approved draft of the "Fundamental Principles of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Administrative Law Violations" by the Fourth Session, 10th Convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

By their persistent struggle for socialist law and order, militia colleagues are making their contribution to completing the economic and social tasks posed to the Soviet people by the party.

Our republic's internal affairs organs have everything they need to implement the requirements of the party and people. We have well-trained personnel and specialists in the principal services. Qualified lawyers, mathematicians, physicists, and biologists, and communication experts are now working in the militia. The general and special training level of all personnel is constantly rising. We take special pleasure in noting the changes that have occurred in recent years among the rank-and-file and junior executives. As a rule, militiamen have at least a secondary education today.

Equipment availability is growing in the militia. Militia subdivisions are outfitted with modern criminological equipment, communication resources, television apparatus, and computers.

The forms and methods of the work are improving constantly. The crime prevention service is enjoying further development. The patrol post service, which has the job of deterring hooliganism and rowdiness in the streets, marketplaces, terminals, and other public places, and protecting the safety, peaceful labor and rest of the citizens, has grown stronger. Subdivisions of the patrol post service have been created in Yurmala, Daugavpils, and Līvepaya, as well as in Riga.

Following the usual practice, we are summarizing the results of our work and making mention of the best workers on this day of our traditional holiday. This year the internal affairs sections servicing Riga's Oktyabr'skiy and Lēninskiy rayons, and Gulbenakiy, Madonskiy, Ogrskiy, and Kraslavskiy rayons have distinguished themselves for the better in terms of their principal indicators. Many colleagues are celebrating the holiday with good successes. Among them we can name our veterans G. Vigant, V. Ladykov, and T. Golubev from the Kuldigskiy, Balvskiy, and Rēzeknenskiy internal affairs sections, and the young, energetic workers A. Eglitis and V. Sisarev from the Tēsisakiy and Tukumskiy Rayon internal affairs sections.

The party and government are displaying a great deal of concern for the material and technical support given to militia personnel.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving Protection of Law and Order and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime", adopted last year, has important significance to us. This decree obligates party and soviet organs, labor collectives and, primarily, the internal affairs organs to take additional steps to strengthen legality, and to activate the fight against antisocial manifestations such as drunkenness, parasitism, hooliganism, speculation, and misappropriation of socialist property, especially in construction, transportation, trade, and personal services.

In the year since the decree's publication, the republic's internal affairs organs have done a certain amount of work aimed at completing the task posed by the CPSU Central Committee. We rely in this work on the broad support of the laborers and our numerous volunteers.

One of the main directions of the fight for law and order is crime prevention. Here again the help of the public is especially tangible. We can say with full grounds that without public support, preventive work cannot be effective at all. The active role being played by voluntary public organs in maintaining exemplary order in population centers and at enterprises was emphasized at a recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In May of this year the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet approved the "Statute on Public Law Enforcement Points". They are being created out of the previously existing centers for protection of social order and crime prevention. The new statute generalizes the experience, accumulated by public formations, in having the republic's laborers actively participate in the struggle for law and order.

Public law enforcement points unite and coordinate the efforts of the staffs of volunteer peoples detachments, the comrades courts of the housing operation offices, the house committees, the public inspections for juvenile affairs, the Komsomol operational detachments, and the labor collectives in their work of law enforcement and crime prevention on territory assigned to them. Interaction between public points and internal affairs organs is organized by the militia section inspectors who serve as members of the law enforcement point councils.

There are 200 public law enforcement points operating in the republic. They have become an important element of social preventive work in residential areas. We can make mention, for example, of some public points in Riga's Oktyabr'skiy and Kirovskiy rayons, and in Tselinskii Rayon.

We still need to significantly expand the network of such points at the central farms of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses--at the moment there are not much more than 50 of them in rural areas.

Peoples volunteers are dependable helpers of the militia. Together with section inspectors and colleagues of other services of the internal affairs organs, they participate in patrols and raids, halting and preventing large numbers of criminal actions. Many volunteers assume individual patronage over persons guilty of anti-social acts. In Riga, for example, detachments belonging to public law enforcement points of Microdistrict No 7 of Oktyabr'skiy Rayon, Microdistrict No 2 of Leningradskii Rayon, and others are working actively.

Among new public formations, we should mention the crime prevention councils that have been created in a number of major enterprises and construction organizations. The suitability of their creation has been confirmed by practice. But the crime prevention councils must strengthen their ties with the public law enforcement points. This would make it possible for them to influence persons leaning toward crime through the simultaneous authority of labor collectives and the public at their places of residence. This will help prevent many crimes at home.

The inspections for juvenile affairs of the internal affairs organs are carrying out important tasks. Statistics show that most law violations are committed by juveniles 16 to 17 years old. Militia inspections must strengthen their contacts with the schools and the vocational-technical educational institutions, they must encourage the activity of operational Komsomol detachments, and they must improve individual work with juveniles.

It would be difficult to overstate what the laborers can do to help internal affairs organs in crime prevention. Since the first days of its creation, the Soviet militia has enjoyed the powerful support of the people--here lies its strength, the foundation for its successful fight against crime.

Crime prevention includes eliminating the conditions promoting crime. Here again the militia needs the support of all of the people. For example, in many cases misappropriation of socialist property is the product of a careless and indifferent attitude toward public wealth, absence of the necessary alertness in labor collectives, and weak exactingness on the part of executives.

Or consider car and motorcycle theft, and the theft of personal articles from motor vehicles. Often such steps are committed by juveniles who later explain that they "decided to take a joy-ride." Without relieving militia workers of their responsibility for preventing such crimes, we cannot but note that the owners of the transportation resources are themselves to blame for such crimes. They neglect to use antitheft devices, and they leave valuable objects, documents, money, and even ignition keys in their vehicles.

The same can also be said for apartment burglaries, which are sometimes the consequence of the carelessness of the residents.

We know quite well that we still have much to do for the people, that we still have many complex and important tasks to complete. Working toward the 26th CPSU Congress, our republic's militia workers must concentrate their attention on these uncompleted tasks.

Under the guidance of party organizations and with the support of the laborers, the personnel of the republic's internal affairs organs will apply all of their effort to justify the trust of the people and to insure dependable protection of the interests of the society and the rights of citizens, as declared and guaranteed in the USSR Constitution and in Soviet laws.

Lithuania Report

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Article by Lithuanian SBR Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs S. Lisauskas: "The Guards of Law and Order"]

[Text] Born in the days of October, with its very first steps the Soviet militia became the defender of the rights, honor, and merit of the citizens of the young republic, and the protector of the interests of the Soviet state. The whole history of the Soviet militia is an example of selfless service to the people and the affairs of the Communist Party.

This year Soviet Militia Day is being commemorated in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm of the masses, elicited by decisions of the October (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, by the premises and conclusions contained in the speech given at the plenum by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The internal affairs organs have an important role to play in completing the tasks of communist development. They are called upon to insure maintenance of high state and social discipline, and socialist law and order. This is why the party and government are constantly concerned for raising the ideological and political level and the occupational proficiency of militia workers.

The steps being taken are creating extensive possibilities for improving the qualitative composition of the militia, for raising the responsibility of every worker for his assigned area, and for improving the activities of the internal affairs organs.

The republic's militia colleagues are applying maximum effort to insure firm law and order and the inevitability of punishment of persons transgressing upon the protected legal interests of the society, the state, and individual citizens. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Improving Protection of Law and Order and Intensifying the Fight Against Crime" defines the most important directions of the activities of internal affairs organs.

Under the guidance of party and soviet organs and with the active cooperation of the public, militia colleagues have achieved certain positive results in the fight against crime and in protection of public order. In the course of this year the number of many types of crime has decreased in the republic, and the fight against drunkenness, hooliganism, and misappropriations of socialist property has become more active.

Internal affairs organs are devoting a great deal of attention to improving the crime prevention system, to raising its effectiveness, and to improving individual educational work in the labor collectives and residential areas. Militia colleagues rely in this work on the help of the broad public. Crime prevention councils in enterprises, institutions, and organizations are making an ever-growing contribution to law and order. They now number more than two and a half thousand in Lithuania. Such councils are working successfully in Vilnius, Kaunas, and Klaypeda, and in Kedayskiy, Radvilishkiy, Shilutskiy, and a number of other rayons in the republic. Their activities are directed at developing the patriotic movement for exemplary public order and high culture in the republic's cities and towns.

The activities of public law enforcement points, which are under the constant attention and control of party and soviet organs, are becoming increasingly more effective.

Much experience in preventive work has been accumulated by the public law enforcement points of the microdistricts of Antakal'nis in Vilnius, and Daynava in Kaunas, Microdistrict No 6 in Klaypeda, and in Alitusskiy and Shilutskiy rayons. The public law enforcement point in the microdistrict of Lazdinay in Vilnius has been operating successfully for several years. Its sponsors--members of the party organization of the "Litbytkhim" production association--have been a great help to it. An effective public council chaired by the association's deputy general director, I. Smil'gyavichyus, has been created here. Senior section inspector Captain of Militia A. Medyalis is competently guiding the work of the council at insuring order in the microdistrict and preventing crime.

Volunteer peoples detachments working in close interaction with militia organs are making a great contribution to the fight against crime and protection of public order. Presently there are 3,665 volunteer peoples detachments in the republic, having a membership of more than 140,000 people. Many crimes were prevented this year with their assistance.

Komsomol operational detachments, which assume individual patronage over difficult children assigned to inspections for juvenile affairs, are providing effective help to the militia in crime prevention among juveniles.

One of the most complex and important directions in the work of the Soviet militia is swift and complete crime detection. This requires high occupational skill, an outstanding knowledge of criminological and other modern equipment, quick orientation, boldness, and decisiveness. Most criminal investigation experts have these qualities. Such persons include Z. Kaminskas and V. Stasaytis of the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs, S. Bunokas and K. Shimkus of the Oktyabr'skiy and Leninskiy rayon internal affairs divisions in Vilnius, V. Bykov of the Leninskiy Rayon internal affairs division, V. Karlonas of the Druskininkay city internal affairs division, and many others.

The republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs receives many letters from citizens thanking militiamen for their help, attention, and tactfulness in resolution of various issues. Here is what was written, for example, by A. Naryshin in Moscow concerning the theft of his automobile: "The criminals were revealed and arrested owing to the high occupational skill of Major of Militia A. Rutas, chief of the State Motor Vehicle Inspection of the Internal Affairs Administration. It is difficult to find the words of thanks which have been earned by this modest colleague of our Soviet militia...."

The ministry values the work of many of its subdivisions, but we understand quite clearly that not everything has been done yet, that there are some shortcomings in the work of the militia organs, and that there is still much to do to increase the effectiveness and activity of militia workers in crime prevention. The "Fundamental Principles of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Administrative Law Violations" recently adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet will play a major role in this regard.

We attach special significance to improving protection of public order. It is with this goal that we are reinforcing a number of our services and improving the militia's communications and equipment. Steps are being taken to augment the role of section inspectors of the internal affairs division in maintaining public order, and to strengthen their ties with the public and with voluntary peoples detachments.

We must consistently improve the effort against the most dangerous crimes, particularly crimes against the life, health, honor, and merit of citizens. We will also concentrate our efforts on the fight against hooliganism, drunkenness, and parasitism, and against law violations among juveniles. We are doing the best we can to implement the party's requirements of intensifying crime prevention and making effective use of the possibilities offered by labor collectives, public law enforcement points, and other voluntary formations.

On the day of our professional holiday, I would like to extend a heartfelt congratulation to all militia colleagues, veterans of the internal affairs organs, and their numerous active members--detachment volunteers and members of the Komsomol operational detachments--all who are helping us to watchfully and dependably protect Soviet law and order.

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REGIONAL

SPECIAL IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING AT BSSR STATE UNIVERSITY DESCRIBED

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 12 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by A. Kotau, deputy dean of the Faculty of Social Professions, docent in the Department of History of the CPSU, Belorussian State University imeni V. I. Lenin: "'Second' Profession of a Specialist"]

[Text] FHP -- today these letters are familiar to every college student, for faculties of social professions [Fakultety Hramadskikh Profesiy] have long been a regular part of life at higher educational institutions. Here future physicians, teachers, and industrial executives are helped to master a "second" specialty -- organizer of ideological indoctrination and mass cultural work with the public. This is an exceptionally important activity.

Having become acquainted with the draft "Principal Directions," which state that it is necessary "to step up measures to improve the quality of training of specialists and to improve their utilization in the nation's economy," I believe that one should also draw attention here to improvement in the work done by the social professions faculties at higher educational institutions.

Such a faculty was established at the beginning of the 1960's at the Belorussian State University imeni V. I. Lenin, when such faculties were not yet very widespread and lacked thoroughly elaborated curriculum and teaching methods. For this reason many problems had to be solved on the basis of one's own efforts, without reliance on somebody else's experience and know-how; it was necessary to overcome inertia, and even prejudice on the part not only of the students but also individual instructors, departments, dean's offices and public organizations.

Today the faculty contains 10 sections, with an enrollment of more than 700 students. In 15 years of operation, thousands of skilled experts in their area of specialization have been trained here. Lectures are presented by dozens of professors and instructors, as well as officials of party, Soviet and Komsomol agencies, the Znaniye Society, and cultural establishments.

Students receive theoretical knowledge in those areas not covered in the major departments. The program and curriculum also provide for practical application of this knowledge. Students enrolled in the lecturer-propagandist section -- a school for training young lecturers -- address the public during practice teaching and practical production activity, while serving in student construction detachments, during the farm work season, and during excursions to sites of revolutionary,

combat and labor fame. Other students and graduates are sent on a teaching detachment assignment to patronaged schools and apartment building management offices to organize teenager groups.

We view as the faculty's principal function the fact that its classes help train and teach volunteer and Komsomol activists, those who, due to the nature of their activities, must perform lecture-propaganda, patron, mass cultural, and military-patriotic work. It is therefore not surprising that the functions of selecting students at the university are assigned to the Komsomol organization and that study in any of the sections is viewed as a regular Komsomol assignment. The Komsomol organizations of academic groups and faculties keep an eye on how the classes are conducted. The faculty's activities are analyzed and evaluated at rector's office and party committee meetings. We are given practical assistance by the social sciences department.

We place emphasis on further improving the quality of teaching in the sections and strengthening ties between the students' learning and their practical activities. In the last two years curricula at the faculty have been revised, refurbished or elaborated anew, a new section has been established -- for organizers of military-patriotic work, and the facilities of a number of other sections have been expanded. They have been beefed up with experienced instructors. For example, only those instructors who possess academic degrees and titles are engaged to conduct not only lecture but also practical classes in the subsections training lecturers on problems of CPSU domestic and foreign policy, as well as in other sections.

The experience of the university and a number of other higher educational institutions indicates, however, that a scattering of manpower and resources -- instructor personnel and material support -- has not yet been eliminated in the activities of social profession faculties. The result is a decline in the quality of training the students. It is high time to think about consolidating some of the sections of the faculties at different higher educational institutions in Minsk (and specialized secondary schools as well) according to the group principle. It would be expedient to concentrate training of lecturers in the legal sciences at the Belorussian State University, students enrolled in the motion picture projector operators section at the Polytechnic Institute, artists and stage set producers at the theater arts institute, amateur talent activities organizers at the Institute of Culture, etc. It would seem that such organization of the activities of the faculties -- and not only Minsk higher educational institutions but also those in Brest, Gomel', Grodno, Vitebsk, and Mogilev -- would make their work more effective. Considerable difficulties in the operations of the faculties are presented by the fact that there is a lack of standard curricula and methods elaborations for training a number of specialists. Combining the efforts of higher educational institutions would eliminate these deficiencies.

Another serious shortcoming in the operations of our faculties is the fact that at the present time only a small percentage of students are enrolled, less than 10 percent at some higher educational institutions. The task is to ensure that every graduate acquire knowledge and skills in the conduct of sociopolitical work. Considering the actual capabilities of higher educational institutions and today's and particularly tomorrow's requirements of the working groups to which our graduates are assigned, we believe that it is high time to establish at the social professions faculties a number of new sections, including Komsomol and trade union

work organizers, and training of patent specialists and translator-consultants. At the same time, this work should not become transformed into a chase after "gross," after quantitative indices.

Improvement in the quality of training students depends in large measure on the makeup of the instructors and their teaching skill. Unfortunately not all institutions assign the best instructors to work at these faculties. In addition, they are frequently changed. The principal way to improve the performance efficiency of these faculties is unquestionably to ensure that at each higher educational institution the rector's office, dean's offices, departments, party and Komsomol committees, and Znaniye Society organizations unify their efforts to offer comprehensive concrete assistance to the social professions faculties in organizing the teaching and indoctrination process and in transforming them into genuine schools of professional and civic conditioning and social development of future specialists.

But perhaps the most important of all problems is utilization of graduates of social professions faculties in production collectives. It is no secret that there are still many former students who received a "second," civic specialty at a higher educational institution who are not involved in lecture, propaganda and mass cultural work at the plants and establishments to which they are sent. These employers frequently are not even aware of the fact that a given new specialist, in addition to a college diploma, possesses a certificate of completion from a social professions faculty. Centralized -- with the involvement of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of Belorussia -- handling of the matter of proper utilization of social professions faculty graduates in work forces would unquestionably increase the effectiveness and social role of these faculties.

3024
CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

KIRGHIZ CONDEMNS MAOISM, TROTSKYISM

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 9 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by D. Sarbayev, candidate of historical sciences: "Maoism and Trotskiyism Are Growing Together in the Soil of Anti-Sovietism"]

[Text] From the Fronts of Ideological Struggle

I

The spread of the ideas of socialism has met and is today meeting not only openly hostile opponents, but also others who, while using pseudorevolutionary phrases as a cover and calling them socialists and Marxists, are in essence means of bourgeois influence on the working class. They objectively serve the interests of the ruling class.

The Trotskiyites, who claim to be the "most leftist" and "most revolutionary" are unquestionably in this group.

Trotskiyism as an opportunistic faction in the proletarian movement originated in Russia. In all the key stages of the revolutionary struggle, beginning with the formation of the Russian Social Democratic Working Party, Trotskiy, as its leader, in reality supported the banner of anti-Leninism. He tried to do as much harm as possible to the Bolsheviks and to V. I. Lenin personally.

At the Zimmerwald conference of 1915 Trotskiy objected sharply to Lenin's demands for an organizational break with the opportunists. He was able to get the 2nd International restored, and avoid the formation of a new 3rd International.

V. I. Lenin once made the following charge, exposing the Trotskiyites: "You are the tools of imperialist provocation in your objective role. And your subjective 'psychology' is the psychology of the maddened rural bourgeois."

Later, in the documents of the already-formed Comintern, it is noted: "Trotskiyism is not only a deviation in the direction of Menshevism; it is a long-standing system of struggle against Leninism. Trotskiyism is also not a Russian phenomenon; it is an international one."

Trotskyism today is represented by a number of small groups whose members are "leftists" in words, but who are in reality anticommunist petty bourgeois intellectuals. The Trotskyites never call themselves Trotskyites officially. They offer Trotskyism as the furthest development of Leninism, attempting to enjoy its prestige. For this purpose they not only falsify Lenin's statements and formulations, but do everything possible to create the myth of Trotsky as Lenin's "most loyal comrade."

The principal line of action of contemporary Trotskyite tactics is to penetrate various worker and communist parties and organizations. They focus special attention on youth organizations. The Trotskyites sing the same song as the imperialist. They slander the USSR and the CPSU, claiming that "deformation," "bureaucratization," and the like are occurring in them. Therefore, contemporary imperialism uses Trotskyite groups in every possible way to split the revolutionary movement and undermine its vanguards, the communist parties.

Trotskyism has long been a political corpse. Nonetheless, every now and then under certain conditions it is "revived" and other anti-Leninist groups converge with it.

Such a "reanimation" was promoted, to be specific, by the position taken by the Maoist clique, who raised the false flag of "ultrarevolution" and anti-Sovietism.

II

Maoism has nothing in common with either Trotskyism or Marxism-Leninism. Far from it, it is an ideological and political enemy, hostile to the entire contemporary revolutionary movement. Maoism revised the basic points and fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, not just in theory but primarily in practice. It is a conglomeration of ideological-political bourgeois and petty bourgeois schools. As a mixture of different doctrines, views, and principles Maoism has no uniformity or consistency. It is full of contradictions and disagreements. Maoism includes the naive judgements of ancient Chinese philosophers, the primitively utopian views of the populists, and the pseudorevolutionary doctrines of the Trotskyites intermixed with positions borrowed from Marxist-Leninist writings.

Specifically, from Trotskyism Maoism took the ideas of the primacy of political goals over the objective laws of development of society, the theory of exporting revolution by means of world war, adventurism and subjectivism, and techniques of subversive activity in the ranks of the international communist movement.

The Maoists themselves do not acknowledge their ideological kinship with Trotskyism. However, it can be clearly traced in many theoretical positions in domestic and foreign policy practices.

As far back as the 1920's Mao Zedong, joining with various opportunistic groups, protected the Chinese Trotskyites and helped them in their anti-party activity. Here is another example. Some time ago Chen Boda, former head of the "group for affairs of the cultural revolution of the CPC Central

Committee," was removed from the stage. We must not forget that in the 1930's Chen Boda was condemned for Trotskyite views at a session of the Comintern. Trotskyism always impressed Mao with its leftist revolutionary phraseology, its claims to solve major socioeconomic problems quickly, its calls for a "world conflagration," its inclination to violence, unprincipled adventure, and volunteerism, and the fact that the Trotskyites called all this "Marxism." Mao liked that kind of "Marxism." In 1927-1928 it was from a Trotskyite standpoint that Mao evaluated the Chinese revolution, incorrectly believing that it was already in its socialist phase. He called it "permanent" revolution. The 4th Plenum of the CPC Central Committee in 1931 criticized this thesis severely. The resolution of the Plenum states: "The tendency to leap over the bourgeois democratic phase of revolution while evaluating revolution as a 'permanent' process is a mistake similar to that made by Trotsky in 1905."

III

Decades have passed since then. Trotsky, as perceived by Mao Zedong, took root in the ideology he propagated and produced certain sprouts. The Chinese leaders borrow many of their ideas and concepts from the ideological baggage of Trotskyism, just as they inherited the schismatic techniques of struggling with Marxist-Leninist parties from him.

Contemporary Trotskyites also point out their spiritual and ideological kinship with the Maoists. "You cannot say," wrote J. Posadas, leader of Latin American Trotskyism, speaking to the Maoist leadership, "that all the issues which you are advancing as your revolutionary conclusions are the results of your creative and political work alone. These are the conclusions of the 4th International." The newspaper RED FLAG, the organ of the English Trotskyites, evaluating the Maoist document known under the title "Proposal on the General Line of the International Communist Movement," wrote as follows: "All of these concerns of ours, our conclusions, and our analysis... the Chinese call this the '25 points'; we call it Trotskyism." Take, for example, the Maoist thesis of war as the engine of revolution, as the only means of resolving the contradictions between capitalism and socialism, Mao's statements that "the only way the world can be reorganized is by guns" and that war is the bridge across which "the human race will travel to a new historical age." How much all this reminds us of Trotsky's arguments on war and revolution. He also thought that world revolution would develop out of war and thanks to war. In his article entitled "More on the Tasks of Military Development," he wrote openly that "If we speak in general, war is a continuation of politics, and for us war will be a continuation of the revolution."

Like the Trotskyites, the Maoists consider war the highest form of class struggle and the only condition and source of revolutionary victory.

"The communist parties," J. Posadas wrote, "say, 'we do not want war' and 'we are for peace.' Well, we are not. To reach peace we must first put down the instigators of war, and the only way to do it is to suppress them by war." These words of J. Posadas repeat the words of Mao Zedong, who wrote: "We are for the elimination of war. But war can only be eliminated by war. If you want there to be no guns, take up a gun."

The Maoists, like the Trotskyites, openly preach war. They distort the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence by states with different social systems and furiously oppose the Program of Peace developed by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. "Detente," Mao said at the 10th Congress of the CPC, "is a temporary and superficial phenomenon. Colossal disorders will continue in the future. These colossal disorders are not bad for the people; they are good."

The Maoists have used and today use many "theoretical principles" of the Trotskyites in their domestic policy. They substituted a military-bureaucratic dictatorship for the dictatorship of the proletariat and imposed a militaristic spirit everywhere, from the factories and universities to the people's communes and theaters. But not long before Mao Zedong, who declared that the army was the focus of all values and virtues, Trotsky proposed that working people learn from the army. "What we need," he said, "is for our officer schools to be located in the primary industrial regions so that each student of these schools can become an officer and manage the industry of this region. Thus, the particular district with its factories at the center will at the same time be an industrial and militia district and a militia division. As our army adapts itself to economic life, our economic life will adapt and imbibe the elements of militarization." In a letter to Lin Biao on 7 May 1966 Mao used almost the same words as Trotsky. He wrote, "The army should be our great school. In this school people learn politics, military affairs, and culture, and at the same time engage in agriculture and organize small and medium-sized enterprises."

Trotsky and his supporters tried to pit young people against the working class and use them in the antiparty struggle. They courted them, assigned them an exceptional role in the development of society, and demanded that they have a special place in the party. Trotsky called students the "barometer of the party" and demanded that the party measure its actions against their "attitude," shift the center of party work to organizations at higher educational institutions, and rely on them, not factory-plant party cells. The Trotskyites called openly for "smashing" executive party workers and called on young people to take over the "revolutionary formulas in battle" and establish their "rights" by force.

What the Trotskyites preached the Beijing leaders used in practice during the period of the so-called "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution." The politically immature secondary and college students, divorced from the working masses, were given the job of destabilizing and smashing the party and administrative leadership in the center and in the local areas in order to prevent positive forces from uniting against Maoism in China.

IV

The close ideological bond of Maoism with Trotskyism and anarchism is the foundation on which the cooperation among all these petty bourgeois factions is based. Supporting and complementing one another, they form a certain conglomeration of antirevolutionary positions. They have nothing in common with truly leftist truly revolutionary forces who have provided many examples of absolute dedication to the ideals of socialism and have produced their own heroes, who have become the knights of revolution, its conscience.

Unbridled, pathological anti-Sovietism is the cement that holds this conglomeration together. The anarchists, who fought the power of the Soviets from the first, and the Trotskyites, who predicted its death in the war against the Nazis, found complete understanding among the Maoists, who consider the Soviet Union a "more dangerous enemy than the old type of imperialism."

The June 1980 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized with new force that the continuous, consistent struggle against the anti-Marxist, opportunistic essence of both Maoism and Trotskyism, against their anti-revolutionary politics, is the chief condition for purging the socialist movement of petty bourgeois, adventurist views and a prerequisite to the solidarity of all anti-imperialist forces on the strong foundation of Marxism-Leninism.

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CSO:1800

REGIONAL

BOOK ON ATHEISM CRITICIZED; PUBLICATION TERMED MISTAKE

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by A. Artem'yev, member of the Presidium of the Board of Directors of the Society "Znaniye", Kazakh SSR, and V. Komarov, member of the Union of USSR Journalists, entitled "Price of Incompetence"]

[Text] The library of books and pamphlets on atheistic problems issued by the publishing house "Kazakhstan" just in the last 10-15 years includes more than 100 titles. Some of these publications were found valuable by competent judges of All-Union competitions which are held annually by the society "Znaniye", as well as by authoritative publications as "Pravda", "Voprosy filosofii" [Problems of Philosophy], "Voprosy nauchnogo ateizma" [Problems of Scientific Atheism], "Nauka i religiya" [Science and Religion]. This created a good reputation for the republic in publishing atheistic books.

But recently a monograph by M. Usenova, "Atheistic Education and the Family", appeared on the counters of bookstores. The book discourages the reader with the very first pages. Each of its chapters contains judgements verging not only on general, but also professional incompetence, dilettantism in the examination of special problems, and eclecticism in the recommendations.

The author states categorically: "so far there are no works dealing with studies of the family ..." and for those who know the numerous publications on this problem, including those published in our republic, M. Usenova says without batting an eye that the abundance of such literature is only "seeming" (see page 6). At the same time, Usenova herself is using widely the literature which she rejected. She cites it with and without references, leans on it openly and implicitly, constantly distorting first or last names of the authors, or titles of their books, which makes one think that her familiarity with the bibliography on this subject is only superficial. The works of Marxism classics are treated by Usenova just as lightly. Indeed, it would be strange if a person undertaking to write about the family would not familiarize himself with such a work as "The Origin of the Family, Private Property, and the State". But it is even stranger that Usenova asserts that this work was written jointly (see pp 78-79) by K. Marx and F. Engels, although it is known that it was written by F. Engels after the death of his great friend.

M. Usenova cannot even be trusted in her quotations. Even the texts of the Marxism-Leninism classics are used by her very arbitrarily. She shortens them, changes beyond recognition, and uses them sometimes out of place (see p 75).

The first chapter promises to acquaint the reader with the "origin and development of the socialist family". But in reality she makes him to wonder in the maze of her confused excursions into the history of the problem: from the "human herds" of the Dark Ages to the present days. At the same time, the author does not touch upon the subject of the most disturbing question: what are the relations and correlations of atheistic families and religious families? And even if the editor would have omitted this entire chapter, the reader would not lose anything at all, especially because the approach to this subject stated in the title of the monograph begins from the second chapter: "On the Causes of the Tenacity and Forms of the Manifestation of Religious Survivals in the Family". However, the problem is that the entire verbal substance and the entire course of reasoning in this chapter are so shaky and approximate that the reader is left with a feeling that the problem is not explained and that the author's ideas about it are vague. This impression is created by inaccurate formulation, arbitrary use of terms, and the absence of clear definitions. For example, it is known that social roots of religion under socialism are undermined. However, Usenova asserts that they are completely "eliminated" (see p 53). True, she uses a different formulation: "causes generates religion", but it follows from the context that the same roots of religion are in question. Having willfully "eliminated" the roots of religion, Usenova reports about other views on this subject. However, the reader is still bewildered about the dilemma that still remains: if the socialist roots of religion are weakened, then the atheistic work is still important, but if they are "eliminated", then the tasks of the atheists are only preventive measures.

The discrepancies of this chapter, just as the entire book, and the inconsistency of author's thoughts were clearly shown in her naive rhetorical words: "In our days... anyone will hardly believe in the fables about the mystical Christ..." (see p 92). But if it is "hardly", then why is it necessary to have a chapter about the causes of the vitality and forms of the manifestation of religious survivals in the modern family, why was this book written? Probably, because there are still people who believe in Christ. And then, why "fables", and why about Christ are necessary "mystical"? On the problem of the existence of Christ, two viewpoints have been existing and being developed for a long time: contrary to the mythological school, the historical school assumes the possibility of historical existence of a certain Christ, one of the preachers of the developing dogma, and the problem whether or not there was Christ does not in any way affects our attitude toward Christianity as a religion, since it is concrete historical, but not ideological. Then, on what basis M. Usenova eliminates with her rhetorics a whole library of works of the historical school which does not at all contradict Marxism?! However, this is the attitude of Usenova to all predecessors. This is the peculiarity of her "Scientific Method". Her practical consequences follow from this.

For example, the central thought in the third chapter (on specific characteristics of children's religiosity) is nothing but an attempt to change the methodical approach. Actually, if all other authors believe that the socialist public life and public conscience have an atheistic influence on a child by themselves, by their opposition to the religious consciousness, then M. Usenova assumes that the two above-mentioned atheistic factors "influence a child... in a family of believers through religious consciousness". Thus, religious consciousness changes by M. Usenova from an opponent to atheism, which it is in reality, to an intermediary without which atheism supposedly cannot reach children's minds and hearts.

The last chapter is not any better. Its subject is the forms and means of atheistic education in the family, which is something in common with the title of the book and which shows the main characteristic of the chapter and its constructive significance. But it does not show the best examples of atheistic influences on all types of religious families or at least deep understanding of such examples. It only tells about a family in which none of the parents believe in God. Of course, the prevention of possible religious influences from outside is necessary even in the families of atheists, as well as where some people are religious, such as, a grandmother or distant relatives. But still, a monograph about atheistic work in families, naturally, is expected to treat the entire subject. But here, we find only a small portion of the problem, and even that is a simpler one. This does not solve the problem but avoids it.

Probably, only in M. Usenova's book we can read that "God" is a concept, but not a fantastic image, as science considers, and that "paradise", "hell", and even "priest" are categories.

Further, for 20 years atheists have been differentially treated the loyal supporters of the Baptist Church and their unloyal opponents who deviated from it. However, for Usenova, there is no difference between the two wings of Baptism. What is even worse, she shifts the fault of the extremists attacking the Soviet legislature on cults to loyal supporters of the church who are characterized by respect to law and the Soviet authorities. Thus, the book favors religious troublemakers within the country and their inspirers abroad, since M. Usenova presents it as if any, even loyal, religiousness is necessarily antisocial.

We can give a long list of amazing examples and absurdities which this book is full of, but what for. It will suffice to say that M. Usenova failed in all aspects of the problem she undertook. This is why propagandists of atheism refer to this book as a rare "unsuccessful work of an incompetent person", and teachers state that "there is no reason to recommend it to schoolteachers and educators of preschool institutions".

It remains to find out why it could happen that such a poor work was published by a publishing house which cherished the reputation of its atheistic books? Evidently, one of the reasons is that in recent years the publishing house "Kazakhstan" has stopped being guided by its editorial staff. Nonspecialists often review the manuscripts. Thus, M. Usenova's book was published with the blessings of a scholar who knows his subject (scientific communism) well but was never seriously engaged in atheism. In this connection, another important fact should be noted. For some reason, the program of courses organized by Goskomizdat of the republic for advanced training of editors does not include the theory, methods, or experience of work with atheistic literature. As a result of this, a situation with probabilities of new mistakes has been created in all publishing houses. Therefore, it is very important to take all necessary measures now to prevent the publication of such books. This mistake must serve as a lesson.

10,233
C50: 1800

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN MEAT INDUSTRY: DIFFICULTIES IN RECEIPT OF LIVESTOCK

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 22 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by G. Belov: "Avoidable Costs"]

[Text] At times it does no harm to take a look back, evaluate a previous difficult situation and draw conclusions for the future in order to prevent the repetition of past mistakes. I refer to the situation which came about this July, August and September in the republic meat combines' acceptance of livestock from the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and also the private farms.

The surrender of livestock to the meat combines improved noticeably in October, but the tight situation has not yet been fully overcome. It is learned from telegrams to the Estonian SSR Ministry of Agriculture that livestock of a total weight of 46 tons was not accepted on schedule for processing on the days envisaged by the schedule. That is, the surrender of fattened, weight-added livestock was put off for a length of time, which inevitably led to additional expenditure of feed and labor on tending the animals, and the herd turnaround time was lengthened.

Such disruptions of the schedule were far more frequent in September. According to calculations of specialists of the republic Ministry of Agriculture Animal Husbandry Administration, from July through October livestock with a total weight of 2,644 tons was kept on the farms too long. There was an overexpenditure of 1,500 tons of feed, mainly concentrated feed. This amount of forage would have been sufficient for the production of an additional 500 tons of meat.

Only the delays in acceptance about which the farms sent telegrams to the higher organizations were recorded here. But it has to be assumed that a telegram was not shot off on each occasion and that the expenditure of feed without any return was probably of a more extensive scale.

And it all began with the repair of the refrigerator of the Tartu Meat Combine dragging on a long time. As a consequence of which the time of the overhaul of the Valga and Payde meat combines was put off until August and that of the Vyhma Meat Combine shortened. Thus the meat combines had not been made ready on schedule--for the most intensive period of livestock processing. There were a particularly large number of complaints about the work of the Tartu and Vyhma meat combines. The farms of Yygevaaski Rayon, for example, which are attached to these combines, were forced to take the livestock to five different addresses.

The situation at the meat combines and their potential for processing the livestock were studied by the republic People's Control Committee. The committee's documents mention that with respect to the Vykhma Meat Combine, in particular, the technical condition of the production premises, the equipment and the heat ducts is extremely unsatisfactory. The enterprise is systematically postponing work which can be performed without production coming to a halt. The combine's technical services are failing to provide for the proper maintenance of the production equipment of the shops, which leads to the intrashift idling of whole lines.

A check established that it is not everywhere that full use is being made of production capacity. This applies to the Pyarnu, Vykhma and Payde meat combines and shops in Khaapsalu and Akh'ya.

This is still the picture today. Having rolled up its sleeves, as they say, the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry has much to do to insure that henceforward the meat combines under its jurisdiction operate steadily and dependably.

The workers of the above ministry are aware of the difficulty of the situation and are not attempting to shift the shortcomings in their work off onto the shoulders of others. However, for fairness's sake, let us adduce here the most substantive of their complaints against the meat producers--the kolkhozes and sovkhazes and the republic's agricultural authorities.

It is admittedly difficult to work when twice as much livestock has to be processed in November as in February. Last year the coefficient between the periods of the least and greatest load of the meat combines constituted 2.2. And, moreover, the seasonal fluctuation coefficient, let us call it that, is showing a tendency to increase. In 1977 it was the equivalent, for example, of 1.65. To what does this unevenness lead? The greatest nuisance is the fluctuation in the number of workers of the meat combines. After all, for the period of the most intensive work it is necessary to take on an additional number of workers and have the time to train them. This is not easy. Yet normative seasonal fluctuation is provided by a coefficient of 1.3-1.4. Consequently, it is necessary for the livestock to be fattened more evenly over the course of the year and to strive for the rhythmic nature of supplies thereof to the combines.

And there are other complaints. In drawing up contracts on livestock supplies the farms and agricultural authorities are concerned to reflect in the contracts the minimal tons which can be met for certain. This makes it possible to exclude instances of the payment of fines as a sanction for a possible supply shortfall. But the farms actually surrender more animals. Thus in 9 months of this year, despite all the above-mentioned disruptions and logjams, the meat combines processed 8,432 tons more livestock than provided for by the contracts.

"Naturally, this situation creates additional difficulties in planning production and the operation of transport in shipping the livestock and the meat combines' finished products," Iilar Sarap, chief of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry Procurement and Transportation Department, concludes the discussion on this subject.

What can be added to what has already been said? The meat combines must undoubtedly always be prepared for the on-schedule acceptance of the entire livestock raised on the farms. On the other hand, the suppliers of agricultural products should not create additional difficulties in the work of the processing sector. It is a common concern. We must assume that the lessons of the past months will be to everyone's benefit and that henceforward we will succeed in detecting and overcoming emerging difficulties, if they appear, ahead of time, in their embryonic state.

REGIONAL

BELORUSSIANS VIEW CAUSES OF DECLINE IN PRIVATE PLOT PRODUCTION

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by P. Lyskhitskiy, deputy chief of the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration, and N. Pshenko, candidate of economic sciences: "Private Plot - General Benefit"]

[Text] A discussion has been underway for some time in SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA concerning the importance of the development of private subsidiary farming operations and the things that are preventing their development.

The draft plan of the CPSU Central Committee for the 26th party congress speaks of the need to increase the production of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit from the private plots and to help the population with these operations.

The editors return to this important subject again today.

At the present time almost one-third of the gross output of agriculture comes from private subsidiary farming operations. They produce half of the potatoes and vegetables, one-third of the milk, more than 30 percent of the meat, and 43 percent of the eggs produced in the republic. In 1979 farm products received from the population accounted for 11 percent of the milk, 8.4 percent of the livestock, and 70 percent of the fruit in state purchases of these articles.

In recent years, however, the production of agricultural products at private plots has steadily declined. The number of households with private plots and livestock is decreasing markedly. For example, the number of cattle dropped 18 percent between 1965 and 1979, the number of cows by 12 percent, the number of hogs by 15 percent, and the number of sheep decreased by two-thirds. Why is this? Why is there such a significant decrease in livestock on private plots?

We know, of course, that it is difficult to manage a private subsidiary farm; the use of nonmechanized labor is too great. Scientific-technical progress has hardly touched these farms. Only a few handymen use simple, although sometimes quite effective, machines and implements on their plots. Most of

the people use a standard horse and plow on the private plot, just as many years ago. What is more, each year it becomes harder to get a horse during the harvest time.

There are other important, objective reasons. According to data from budget surveys of kolkhoz, worker, and employee families made by the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration, difficulties and problems laying in and buying feed, especially hay and concentrates, and inadequate available grazing land (which in some places is very poor land) have a marked effect on the decrease in privately owned livestock. About one-third of the families surveyed said they did not have enough time or opportunities to care for the animals.

Unfortunately, the managers of many farms stubbornly refuse to allocate private plots for the farmers from publicly owned land. By doing so they prevent reductions in manual labor, especially in the potato harvest. Hay mowings are usually allocated for kolkhoz members, workers, and employees on the second cutting or later when in fact it is already quite difficult to get good hay. In addition, the scythe is the principal implement used. Rural inhabitants could lay in a good deal of feed from discarded and unsuitable (for conventional crops) land, ditch levees, strips along roads, and woods and brush patches. But they are in fact deprived of this possibility too.

Housing construction has developed on a broad scale in the countryside in recent years. Modern, standard residential buildings are being erected. Most of them combine urban living-domestic conveniences with the special features of living conditions in a rural area. But is it wise to build chiefly high-rise buildings in a rural area?

From a purely architectural point of view a high-rise village is, perhaps impressive. But if the problem is considered from a socioeconomic standpoint, we think that it would be better to build one-story buildings with adjacent private plots and outbuildings. The increasing number of families of kolkhoz members and sovkhos workers who live in high-rise buildings demands a corresponding increase in the production of products in the public sector because these families are gradually being changed from private producers of food products for their own needs into consumers in the state and cooperative trade system.

According to data from a sample survey made by the Belorussian SSR Central Statistical Administration the greatest decrease in number of livestock and private plots occurs among agricultural workers at economically strong farms and also where many larger apartment buildings are being built. Families living in urban-type buildings, for example, have one-third as many cattle and one-half as many hogs as families living in detached buildings. Almost half of the families who live in large apartment buildings keep no livestock at all. Having lost their own private plots the agricultural workers travel to town to buy meat, milk, vegetables, and fruit which very recently they themselves produced.

Of course, development of public agricultural production has been and will be the focus of primary attention. But do we have the right at the same time to forget the private plot, whose role is still very significant in the current phase of economic development?

Our society has a great interest in raising labor productivity and reducing physical expenditures not only in the public sector but also at private plots. Fewer inputs means cheaper products. But we have practically no sets of instruments and machines equipped with power systems and suitable for work on private plots.

It is not true that our country does not produce small agricultural equipment. Industrial enterprises produce many varieties of implements for private plots and deliver them to trade. Most of them are quickly bought up. But the orchard-garden tools being produced today are chiefly planned for manual labor and are not very efficient.

Our republic is working to develop highly efficient small agricultural equipment for working small private plots and performing various domestic jobs. The Minsk Tractor Plant has built a trial model of a small general-purpose tractor. Unfortunately, it has taken too long to move from the prototype to mass production and use on the private plots.

We must also revise the system that supplies private plots not only with small mechanized equipment but also mineral fertilizers, chemical plant protection agents, and mixed feeds.

The film "Sibiryachka" [The Siberian Girl] was recently shown on television. It has one very amusing and instructive, in the bad sense, episode. For one of the heroes of the film the private plot had become a virtual family tragedy. All the trouble was caused by simple, well-meaning chickens and hogs. As soon as the hero obtained a two-room apartment in a well-appointed building complete harmony returned to the family. One wonders, what does this teach us? The only thing it teaches is a consumer attitude.

The question of the role of the private plot in raising children is important. It is on the private plot that a child receives his or her first lessons in labor, love of animals, and caring for land and nature.

It is perfectly clear that increasing the production of agricultural output in private farming operations is an important reserve for improving supply of food products to the urban population. There is no question that the private plots should not be a source of enrichment and greedy attitudes. They should only supplement the incomes of working people from public production. It is relevant here to mention the spread of the cooperative movement in private plots and orchard farming. Cooperation should encompass all stages of the production of agricultural products, both in crop farming and animal husbandry. The cooperative can become the organizer of production and serve as the middleman between the producer and the purchaser on a mutually advantageous basis.

The out-migration of rural population, especially young people, to the cities of the republic significantly changed the demographic situation in the countryside. There are more and more empty buildings, chiefly in small, "unpromising," as they are called, little villages. Most of the people who have remained in them are of pension age and unable to properly manage a private plot. Sometimes it is only the help of urban relatives that saves these

villages from finally dying. Buildings that still are in good condition often stand empty in these villages and private plots are unused or, at best, are transferred to the public sector. Why not sell these buildings to city-dwellers who could work the private plots, on contract principles, and give part of the output produced to the state as compensation for the use of the land?

We do not have a good handbook on the economics of private plots. It is true that a number of works have been published on certain questions and they contain much useful advice on rational organization of a private subsidiary farming operation. But we do not think this is enough.

Agricultural workers who operate private plots are not only feeding their own families; they are also helping the state supply food products to the population. And we have a chronic shortage of food products. The private plots can give a great boost to public food production, and this opportunity must be used intelligently.

11,176
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FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE SUBSIDIARY SECTOR URGED

Moscow ZHIVOTNOVODSTVO in Russian No 11, Nov 80 pp 28-29

[Article by V. Didenko, deputy chief of Administration for Economics and Organization of the Main Administration for Livestock Husbandry of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Development of Private Farms of the Population"]

[Text] In carrying out the decree of the CC CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Private Farms of Kolkhoz Members, Manual and Office Workers and Other Citizens and Collective Horticulture and Gardening" (1977), the agricultural organs, kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Odesskaya Oblast are undertaking practical measures aimed at increasing the production of meat both in the public sector and on the private farms of the population. Extensive use is being made in this sphere of a contractual system for meat production among the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and private farms of the population. This year, taking into account existing experience, the public farms made plans to transfer over to the population, for raising and fattening, more than 23,000 head of young long-horned cattle stock (mainly young bulls), in excess of 37,000 young pigs, approximately 1.6 million head of young poultry stock, 13,000 rabbits and 1,500 sheep. The 1980 plans call for these farms to raise approximately 10,000 tons of livestock and poultry -- considerably more than the level for 1979. Meat production on the private farms of the population is organized by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in conformity with a decision adopted by the oblast executive committee and a model contract for the raising of each type of livestock or poultry. The contract sets forth the conditions under which the kolkhozes and sovkhoses transfer the cattle and poultry over to the population for raising (fattening), the volume and types of feed sold, the fattening schedules and the mutual accounts maintained between the farms and the citizens.

The kolkhozes imeni Lenin in Savranskiy Rayon and imeni Kutuzov in Tatarbunarskiy Rayon have accumulated fine experience in the raising (fattening) of young horned-cattle stock on private farms. The Kolkhoz imeni Lenin has already been employing the contractual system for several years. The farm strengthened its economy considerably during this period. During the past few years, the profitability level for the production of livestock husbandry products amounted to more than 30 percent. In 1979, an average milk yield of 3,500 kilograms per cow was obtained and 830 tons of livestock and poultry were sold to the state against a plan calling for only 765 tons. However, the farms lack a sufficient number of livestock fattening facilities and thus, in 1979, 923 young bulls were raised on a contractual basis and 212 tons of weight increase obtained. This amounted to 24 percent of the

entire increase in long-horned cattle weight obtained at the kolkhoz. All categories of rural residents are being attracted to participating in this work of raising young stock. The kolkhoz concluded 566 contracts for the raising of animals with private farms. In accordance with the procurement prices, the kolkhoz sells the following feed materials to the private farms, per head of young horned-cattle stock and for the entire raising period: 1.5 quintals of concentrated feed, 1.5 tons of succulent feed (pulp residue, silage) and 0.5 tons of straw. For 1 kilogram of weight increase obtained following a cattle fattening regime, the kolkhoz pays 1 ruble and 24 kopecks upon the return of animals which are in an average state of nourishment and weigh up to 350 kilograms. Young stock raised on private farms reach an average weight of 400 kilograms at 20 months of age.

Taking advantage of the experience accumulated by the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Savranskiy Rayon, in connection with organizing the raising and fattening of livestock by the population, many farms and rayons in Odesskaya Oblast have actively joined in this important measure. For example, the Znamya Oktyabrya Kolkhoz in Izmail'skiy Rayon concluded a considerable number of contracts with the population for the raising and fattening of livestock. The contracts call for the sale of 1.5 quintals of concentrated feed and 1 ton of straw for each head of long-horned cattle and for assistance to be furnished in obtaining green feed. The kolkhoz makes payment for the animals raised and subsequently returned in accordance with the prices called for in the contract.

When a kolkhoz transfers poultry over for raising, the poultry must, in accordance with the conditions of the contract, be returned to the farm when the following average live weights are achieved: ducks -- no less than 1.8 kilograms, geese -- 4 kilograms and broilers -- 1.5 kilograms. The kolkhoz furnishes the population, on a gratuitous basis, with grain (mixed feed) for feeding to the poultry, as follows: 2.5 kilograms per kilogram of duck meat in live weight, 2.5 kilograms per kilogram of broiler meat in live weight and 2 kilograms per kilogram of goose meat. In addition, tracts of land are made available for the geese to graze on and vehicles are provided for transporting the fodder. The farm provides the supplier, in the form of a payment in kind, with all poultry over and above 70 percent of the animals raised and it pays 80 kopecks per kilogram of duck meat delivered, 50 kopecks -- for 1 kilogram of goose meat and 1 ruble for 1 kilogram of broiler meat in live weight.

All of the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhoses which do not belong to the USSR Ptitsprom [Poultry Industry] system receive their young poultry stock from 24 rayon IPS's [incubator poultry-raising stations] of the oblast's inter-kolkhoz association for poultry production, which in 1979 sold 27.5 million head of young poultry stock to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. The eggs used by the IPS's are supplied mainly by kolkhoz farms: 9.4 million broiler eggs, 17.3 million duck eggs and 381,000 goose eggs. In addition, farms subordinate to the oblast's Ptitsprom Trust supplies the IPS's with 2.3 million broiler eggs, 1.2 million duck eggs and 40,000 goose eggs.

In accordance with the contracts, hogs are transferred over to the population for fattening purposes when the young hogs reach a live weight of no less than 15 kilograms. Approximately 3.5 quintals of concentrated feed are issued per quintal of weight increase in pork. The party which concludes the contract is obligated to

fatten the animals and return the hogs to the farm when they have attained an average live weight of no less than 100 kilograms and the kolkhoses or sovkholes pay 50 kopecks for 1 kilogram of weight increase obtained. In addition, the kolkhoses and sovkholes issue a 20 percent payment in kind, in the form of animal weight raised or its value in money, in accordance with the state procurement prices. The issuing of a payment in kind is called for only when five or more animals are fattened.

The introduction of the contractual system has raised considerably the interest of a portion of the population in producing agricultural products. For the production of marketable livestock husbandry products, use is being made of the feed resources of private plots and also coarse and succulent feed, grain obtained in the form of payments in kind and feed obtained from unsuitable lands, forest strips and other unused tracts of land. As a rule, the organization of livestock raising (fattening) operations on the private farms of the population brings about a reduction in expenditures for feed, labor and the resources of kolkhoses and sovkholes, in order to obtain a unit of output, and it also raises their production profitability.

By organizing the production of livestock husbandry products among the population, in accordance with the contractual system, it became possible for the kolkhoses and sovkholes in Odesskaya Oblast to make more rational use of the existing potential and reserves for increasing the production of milk, while introducing a flow-line-shop system for producing it, based upon the experience in L'vovskaya Oblast. At the same time, the farms are still not fully satisfying the requirements of the population, from the standpoint of quantity, with regard to the raising (fattening) of young livestock owing to a shortage of animals. In order to solve this problem, measures must be undertaken aimed at improving the reproduction of the herd, raising the preservation rate for the new generations of young stock and creating reproduction farms for the purpose of fully satisfying the requirements of the kolkhoses, sovkholes and the population for young cattle and poultry stock.

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REGIONAL

ALCOHOLISM PROBLEMS AMONG JUVENILES

Vil'nyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 19 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Ye. Yatsovskis, member of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Court: "'It Is All the Glass's Fault'"]

[Text] How often workers of the law enforcement authorities have to listen to these and similar words from those who have disturbed public order. And it never occurs to some of them that such explanations can in no way serve to justify their behavior. On the contrary, criminal acts perpetrated in a state of intoxication are aggravating circumstances.

Statistical data inexorably testify that approximately one-half of crimes are committed by persons either in a state of intoxication or for the purpose of obtaining strong liquor. Drunkenness entails severe and, at times, irremediable misfortune. One-half of injuries in production, one-third of the victims of fires and almost one-half of the accidents on water are consequences of it. In our republic roughly 200 persons die every year as a result of highway accidents caused by drunken drivers. This is nearly one-fourth of all automobile accidents!

At home drunkenness causes nothing but trouble! As part of a group of war veterans, I once took part in a meeting with workers of a plant. A casual conversation was struck up over a cup of coffee during which, suspecting nothing bad, I asked the person sitting next to me how life was treating her.

"Everything would have been alright if my husband had not been a drinker...", came the reply. "He was a complete drunkard. He spent away the children's toys in drink! I could not put up with it any longer. I was granted a divorce!"

And statistics are a stern accuser here: more than one-third of families are divorced due to the husband's drunkenness. And how pernicious is the effect of liquor on the health and how it maims the children born in the families of alcoholics.

The painful impression I received from a visit to a treatment and labor dispensary will clearly never be erased from my memory. I met one young man there. It was difficult to believe that this well-built, broad-shouldered 22-year-old man was no longer capable of living and working normally. In a confidential talk he told me about his downfall:

"I cannot say precisely when I became an alcoholic. And no one here will be able to say precisely...."

He was right. It is obviously impossible to determine precisely when this qualitative change takes place. The illness gradually lies in wait for its victim and whoever abuses liquor and whoever is not averse to going on drinking with anyone and everyone "enough for three" and frivolously believes that anyone but he will become an alcoholic!

"When was the first glass?" I asked him.

"In eighth grade, I believe, I was 14 then."

This is not, alas, exceptional. The overwhelming majority of alcoholics polled gave a similar answer to this question: they began to drink at the age of 14-16, that is, as juveniles. Some did this out of a boyish zeal to show off and to be like adults at all costs in everything, even in manifest faults. Incidentally, many began to smoke in their adolescent years for this very reason. For others the first glass of vodka came with their first paycheck. Frequently in these cases there is harmful instigation on the part of adults: "the first paycheck has to be 'washed down'!"

It was with good reason that on the initiative and application of the Vil'nyus Kom-somol organization article 241 of the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code was supplemented with a special third part providing for punishment in the form of imprisonment of up to 5 years for complicity in getting a juvenile drunk.

The struggle against this vice is an urgent and at the same time complex social problem which may be solved only as a result of the comprehensive and concerted actions of many state establishments in conjunction with the public organizations and with active public participation. For precisely this purpose on 4 July 1972 the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted the decree "Measures To Intensify the Struggle Against Drunkenness and Alcoholism." Among other measures, the decree established administrative liability in the form of a fine for drinking alcoholic beverages in public and being drunk in public and also provided for punishments for sales enterprise workers for violation of the rules governing liquor sales.

Life is difficult for drunkards at work: following repetition within a year of the application of administrative or public measures for drunkenness or the frequent use of alcohol at work, they may be wholly or partially deprived of work bonuses and concessionary passes to recreation centers and sanatoria. They may also be moved further down the waiting list for housing.

The decree most strictly cautions brigade leaders, foremen and shift, shop and section chiefs: do not allow anyone on the job who is in a state of intoxication and regard an appearance on the job in a state of inebriation as being absent without valid reason with all the ensuing consequences. And this means going as far as dismissal even!

Many local power organs have built up considerable experience of implementing the requirements of legislation since this decree was adopted. However, it would be

rash to claim that everything is fine in this sphere. Unfortunately, the ispolkoms of a number of soviets have still not achieved unification of the efforts of the administrative authorities, enterprise and establishment leaders and the public organizations in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, which reduces the efficacy of the adopted measures. It has to be observed, in particular, that many errors are tolerated in the trading network and at public catering enterprises. Some waiters are not averse to serving a noticeably drunk customer another glass of liquor, and the store salesman or stallholder will readily supply someone who has been drinking with a bottle of vodka. Understandably, none of this is done without profit and for free, as they say! Such a "service" usually costs the client a hefty extra charge.

Nor can instances of the sale of alcoholic beverages to juveniles be considered by any means isolated. In 1979, for example, 630 such violations were discovered by workers of the internal affairs authorities, including inspectors for juvenile affairs, alone.

Various dives which appear once in a while in our cities and sometimes in rural localities contribute to a considerable extent to the spread of drunkenness. Their landlords are morally corrupt persons who for a certain recompense make their apartments available for the drinking of alcoholic beverages. It is they who usually supply their "clients" with liquor, including moonshine, and none of this, of course, without profit to themselves.

Here is an example. Citizens who live at apartment house No 4 in Taribu Square in Tel'shyay had for years to suffer from the constant rows occurring in apartment No 1. Its owner, A. Balenishkene, who had done no work anywhere for a long time, led a parasitic way of life and had converted her extremely neglected residence into a refuge for alcoholics. The police often had to throw drunken rowdies out of this "tavern" and put them in the medical drying-out station. The administrative commission attached to the Tel'shyayakiy Gorispolkom imposed a fine on Balenishkene on 30 March 1979. However, even after this, statements and complaints from neighbors justifiably demanding that an end be put to the outrageous occurrences continued to arrive. Only on 12 February 1980, that is, almost a year since the imposition of the administrative penalty, did the dive's landlady receive the deserved punishment --the court sentenced her to 3 years' imprisonment and ordered compulsory treatment for alcoholism in the places where she was to serve her sentence. The long-awaited tranquillity came to apartment house No 4, and the drunkards lost their illegal "refuge."

The republic's people's courts should be given their due in this connection--with the rare exception the courts, guided by article 60 of the Lithuanian SSR Criminal Code, order upon determination during the pretrial investigation or trial that the crime was committed with alcohol involved for the defendant, together with the sentence, compulsory measures of a medical nature also--compulsory treatment of alcoholism.

The struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism cannot waver for a single moment, and its success depends not only on the quality of the work of our law enforcement authorities but, it may be said, not least on the attention paid to this important business by all elements of the local soviets and the people's chosen representatives--the deputies.

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN FILMS CRITICIZED FOR INSUFFICIENT IDEOLOGICAL, ARTISTIC CONTENT

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 5 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Motion Pictures and the Communist Indoctrination of the Individual-- From the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party has passed a decree "On Making More Effective Use of Films in Ideological Work."

By way of fulfilling decisions coming out of the 25th CPSU Congress and the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work," the document states, the Lithuanian SSR State Committee for Cinematography, party gorkoms and raykoms and the ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies have performed a certain amount of work aimed at using film art in the development of the people's world outlook, their moral convictions and their tastes. A total of 33.3 million urban and 15 million rural residents annually view films in the republic's movie theaters, and attendance by students is growing. Film art is more frequently used in the educational process and in the advanced training system.

A large part of the films produced for screen is made up of Soviet films, which thoroughly acquaint the republic's residents with the revolutionary past, the life and the achievements of fraternal peoples. The best products of our nation's film studios, including those of Lithuanian film makers, help the workers and the student youth gain a better understanding of the CPSU's Leninist national policy and the labor traditions of the Soviet society, and strengthen the fraternal friendship of peoples of the USSR. Fraternal republic film weeks, meetings with film makers, film festivals, creative seminars and the exchange of creative workers among the nation's film studios, in which Lithuanian film makers take an active part, contribute to the effective use of motion pictures in the international and patriotic indoctrinational work.

More films are being produced for the screen on the ideological-moral making of the individual and on intolerance of manifestations of bourgeois ideology and morality. Improved use is being made of these pictures in the indoctrinational work and in the campaign to wipe out remnants of bourgeois views and morals, to

achieve a high level of discipline and a good moral-political atmosphere in the collectives. Lithuania's film makers are contributing a great deal to the development of such themes.

The organizational and creative work performed by the Lithuanian SSR's State Committee for Cinematography and its motion picture studio is improving, and the cadres of motion picture producers have grown and become stronger.

At the same time, the decree stresses, workers with the Lithuanian motion picture studio do not always manage to create films of high ideological and artistic caliber, diversified in style and genre. Entertainment films and documentaries lack depth in their creative depiction of the dynamic nature and the enormous scope of the social and economic processes and the spiritual life of contemporary Soviet society. The films do not illustrate with adequate vividness the experience of outstanding production workers, the massive nature and effectiveness of socialist competition or the struggle being waged to successfully wind up the 10th Five-Year Plan and to provide a fitting reception for the 26th CPSU Congress. Nor is adequate use being made of films in the political education system or in mass undertakings.

The motion picture studio does not have a stock of scenarios. Its inadequate materials base prevents the adoption of modern forms of production organization.

There are errors and oversights in the work of the motion picture network and film rentals with respect to the planning of the repertory. The tasks involved in the ideological, political and indoctrinational work and the interests of the viewers are not always taken into account for scheduling new films and reruns.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party has demanded that the State Committee for Cinematography of the Lithuanian SSR, the Film Makers' Union of the Lithuanian SSR, party gorkoms and raykoms, the ispolkoms of soviets of people's deputies and movie network and film rental organizations, together with primary party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, focus the attention of all motion picture workers on the absolute fulfillment of tasks set forth in party documents and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with respect to providing a fitting reception for the 26th CPSU Congress. They are to further develop the art of film making, increase its role in public life and in the contemporary ideological struggle and see that it is thoroughly employed for the development of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, the indoctrination of the people in a spirit of selfless devotion to the multinational socialist homeland, Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism and a communist attitude toward work, and the establishment of communist ethical principles and intolerance of bourgeois ideology and morality.

The State Committee for Cinematography of the Lithuanian SSR and its agencies have been charged with improving repertory planning. They are to provide for the showing of Soviet films of good ideological, artistic and entertainment value and to improve advertising and publicity work. They are to rerun at movie theaters the films of leading masters of Soviet and progressive world film making and to arrange for the showing of film cycles by subscription, with consideration given

to the genres and the subject matter of the films, premieres of the best new Soviet films and informational sessions for the public aktiv.

Mass activities are to be conducted in a more purposive manner in the movie theaters, exhibits and meetings with movie makers and prominent people are to be held in the theaters, and recorded music is to be used. The public aktiv is to be united for this work.

The primary party organizations of enterprises and film making institutions have been charged with insuring a high level of ideological-indoctrinational work in each collective and of creating a climate of good principles, trust, true creativity, criticism and self-criticism. They are to devote greater effort to the selection, retention and indoctrination of cadres and to keep the attention of the latter focused upon current issues in the development of Soviet film making.

The creative unions of writers, film makers and journalists are to assume special responsibility for the continued development of film drama, the creation of a stock of well-rounded scripts and films diversified in subject matter, genre and style, which develop the best traditions of socialist realism. They are to strive constantly to increase the ideological maturity and improve the professional skill of film directors, script writers, operators, critics, composers, actors and artists.

Party and Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms and primary party and Komsomol organizations are to cooperate closely with those in charge of film making in the development of a program for the showing of entertainment and documentary films for propagandists and for students in the party and Komsomol political education system. They are to provide for the rerunning of feature films for political studies, lectures, the classes of people's universities and other mass political undertakings.

The State Committees for Cinematography and for Vocational and Technical Education, the Ministries of Education and of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Komsomol are to make certain that all the schools provide an opportunity for the youth to attend movies two or three times a month. They are to show special documentary and entertainment films in accordance with the school's program of study and its extracurricular activities. They are to provide theoretical assistance and methodological supervision for school and youth movie theaters and clubs.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party has charged the Society of Amateur Movie Makers of the Lithuanian SSR with improving organizational work, doing a better job of coordinating and directing the methodological work performed with amateur movie makers, creating a materials and equipment base for them and providing them with all-round assistance. The party and Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms and the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies are to make better use of the possibilities of local organizations of amateur movie makers for ideological work.

The Lithuanian SSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the

Lithuanian SSR, together with the State Committee for Cinematography of the Lithuanian SSR, have been charged with reviewing possibilities for expanding the training of middle-level cadres and cadres for the special occupations required by the film studio and the movie network.

The State Committee of the Lithuanian SSR for Television and Radio Broadcasting is to include in its television programs a regular, weekly informational and promotional broadcast on the art of movie making. The editors of republic and local newspapers and magazines are to systematically publish current and well-explained reviews and surveys of the films shown, and thoroughly publicize the movie network, the film rental system and the achievements of the best workers in all the cinematography services.

The State Committee of the Lithuanian SSR for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade is to take the steps necessary to periodically publish the scripts for movies.

The Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party has noted that the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, the State Committee for Cinematography of the Lithuanian SSR and the departments for the development and organization of film facilities and for management of the movie industry are not satisfactorily carrying out instructions from directive agencies with respect to the maintenance, repair and heating of movie theaters, halls and projection rooms, and have ordered them to correct these deficiencies. Steps must be taken to improve material support for the movie theaters and their arrangement and decor, and to make movie advertisements more effective and attractive. The needed work space is to be allocated for the management of rayon motion picture operations.

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REGIONAL

LATVIAN PROSE CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF STRONG SOCIAL TONE

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Professor K. Kraulin': "In Step With the Times"]

[Text] The eighth Congress of the Union of Soviet Writers of Latvia opens today.

The eighth Congress of the Union of Soviet Writers of Latvia begins its work today. What will distinguish this literary forum of the republic? What ideas will be expressed there? What conclusions will be drawn? What creative projects will be divulged?

The Soviet people are a people who read. The art of the written word has become an intrinsic part of the Soviet way of life. And our reader is a special reader. Grateful but demanding, he will not tolerate falsity and measures a literary work against reality, assesses its truthness to life. He will not tolerate naked didactics. He wants to see in the writer a teacher of life, the master of ideas, as they said in olden times. In view of our reader's strict but well-meaning demands the writers' conference will not only mention the indisputable success achieved in Latvian literature during the four years which have elapsed since the last congress but will include an unflattering but serious discussion of unresolved problems as well.

With respect to contemporary prose, I would like first of all to point out its diversity. This diversity is present not only in the genres and forms of prose but in all its aspects, in its trend toward cognitive quest not isolated from life.

It is through this prism of diversity that we should consider and appraise our current "great prose." These are novels with the most diverse genre characteristics and themes--historical and contemporary, epic and lyric, conventionally associative and traditional and realistic. Some novels depict life in plausible forms, while others are based on a phantasmagoria, in which reality and the free flight of the writer's fantasy are merged into one (the novels of M. Zarin' and "Taynyy ogon') [The Secret Fire] by R. Ezera). There are novels based upon a specific document ("Raynis" by Ya. Kalmy'n') and there are grotesque exaggerations with only a sketched outline of reality. Educational and real-life novels share

the shelves with detective books. There are also novels created in the flexible form of reportage, essay-type novels and others with the rigid composition of a short-story. The list could be continued to include psychological and social novels and novels consisting of internal monologue.

What does all of this tell us? It tells us the extremely important fact that the modern Latvian novel is a living and restless entity, that it is attempting to come as close as possible to life with all its diversity in order to embody it as completely and thoroughly as possible in artistic form. As a living and developing entity the novel overcomes its inadequacies in an attempt to achieve greater perfection. And there is no basis at all for denying these natural tendencies. If this is so, then it follows that the gaps and deficiencies of the "great prose" should not be viewed with pessimism.

What important works by Latvian novelists can be listed for the period under review? They are fairly numerous.

The critics unanimously acknowledge as one of the acmes of attainment the novel "Taynyy ogon'," into which R. Ezera invested so much productive effort. The author herself calls it a phantasmagoria, because in the novel reality is intertwined with fiction. This was done as a means of entering more thoroughly into the personal life of the individual, of depicting the individual's feelings and mental attitude.

The critics also had good things to say about the story "Posvyashcheniye proshloy oseni" [Dedication to Last Fall] by A. Kalve. This sketch from the life of our kolkhoz village is skillfully executed in a modern manner. The people are depicted not directly in the process of their work but through their human relations. The subject is a fairly simple one: The "animal doctor," the veterinarian that is, highly respected on the farm, suddenly dies. Who is to blame? Many people feel a sense of guilt. It seems to them that had they behaved differently the tragedy would not have occurred. This unusual, "kolkhoz" in this case, prose is executed in the moral vein of everyday living.

Current problems of the modern Latvian kolkhoz--the migration from farmsteads to settlements--are the subject of E. Khanberg in "Svobodnyy reportazh" [Free-Lance Reportage] and "Zaliv pervogo grekha" [A Surge of First Sin]. E. Khanberg was a journalist, a writer of feature-stories before entering creative literature and he has a thorough and detailed knowledge of rural life. At the same time, he writes about life masterfully and his prose is innovative in form, refreshing and original.

Mention must also be made of the new novel "Trassa" [The Line] by V. Lam. V. Lam is well known in the country today. He writes about the working people in a vital, accurate and efficient manner. He himself was a worker skilled in several different jobs. "Trassa" is a contemporary novel. It exposes the consumerism trends existing among certain representatives of our society, self-seeking, accumulating only material things and with limited interests and needs. V. Lam describes one family as an example of this sort of spiritual degeneration. And this novel, which, incidentally, has already been translated into Russian, is interesting and absorbing.

The book "Kalendar' kapel'meystera Kotainya" [The Calendar of Conductor Kotsin'] by People's Artist of the USSR M. Zarin', well-known composer and writer, is an unusual work. The author raises the curtain on the stage of his book to show the life of our opera performers during the dismal period of German occupation. Zarin' writes in his usual, conventional narrative style, and the composition of his novel is as intricate and finely adjusted as always.

A republic prize was awarded to the great biographical novel "Raynis" by Ya. Kalnyn'. It is traditional in its art but is rightly considered to be almost the greatest work of Latvian prose in recent years. The spiritual grandeur of the remarkable poet is depicted with outstanding clarity. The psychological depiction of the main character's nature is authentic and monumental.

I could mention a large number of other important works of great prose. However, I should discuss a problem, which, I believe, will draw serious attention at the congress, since it has already been the focus of literary discussions preceding the congress. Many critics end their articles on the contemporary Latvian novel with a statement of sad fact: Latvian great prose is still not producing works with a powerful social ring and no works which force the reader to think about the problems of our era, works which create character models worthy of their great era. This reproach was expressed perhaps most accurately by literary critic A. Skurbe. In her review "It Is Difficult to Push a Cart Uphill" published in the magazine DAUGAVA, she writes: "Diversified as the contemporary Latvian Soviet novel is, by and large it still lacks meaning. It needs to link the literary characters more closely with the nation's destiny. Man in the era and the era in man--this is what has been and remains the main subject for the novel."

The fact is indisputable that no such books have yet been produced in contemporary Latvian novelistic writing, no monumental works centering on the people. M. Sholokhov, K. Fedin, A. Upit and V. Latis wrote such books, and they are being written today by P. Proskurin ("Sud'ba" [Fate] and "Imya tvoye" [It Is Your Name]), P. Abramov ("Pryasliny"), I. Ayvizhyus ("Poteryanny krov" [Shelter Lost]), A. Ivanov ("Vechnyy zov" [The Eternal Call]) and others. No such works are being produced in Latvian literature today, however. The "10th Wave" has still not reached our literature. Such epics are generally infrequent, to be sure. It would therefore be naive to expect them suddenly to appear during the brief period between congresses.

One more factor needs to be considered. It is the writer's task to reflect not only the grandeur of the era but also its complexity, its problems, those negative developments which are being fought by our party and all the people. The critics are therefore not always correct when they say that Latvian prose does not adequately reflect contemporary reality. Right now the exposure of bourgeois philistinism and the purely consumer attitude toward life is one of the most obvious lines running throughout contemporary Soviet prose, drama and poetry. This is the struggle to create a new man--the man of the communist society. This is a very contemporary problem, of course, which reflects one aspect of our life--an important one.

It should be pointed out that the anti-philistinism theme is presently being handled with sufficient depth in Latvian Soviet literature. This subject is not only the focus of V. Lāns's novel "Trāssis," but is also present in the works of other prose writers. I shall name just a few, differing in genre and skill but related thematically. They include A. Kalve's psychological novel "Provody" [Transmission Lines], A. Kolberg's detective novel "Čalovek, kotoryy bezhal cherez ulitsu" [The Man Who Ran Across the Street], Ya. Niyadre's book "Ne kazhdomu doveryayut samoye trudnoye" [Not Everyone Is Trusted to Do the Most Difficult], and others. Caution against the danger of philistinism runs through the dramas of G. Priyede, P. Putnyn' and Kh. Gulbis.

The epic line was once especially powerful in Latvian prose. And one frequently heard people express a desire for books about love, about that which we call man's personal life. Times have changed. The critics and, I believe, the readers as well, once again want to open up a book and read about the destiny of the people, to see man at work, in his relationship to society.

How do the people live in their era and how is the era reflected in the people...? This is not a simple question. It lends itself with difficulty to artistic understanding, all the more because the reader expects the answer not in terms of direct perception, as was the case in the literature of the 1940's and 50's. The psychological approach--an attempt to see and depict man and the times through the prism of the literary hero's experiences--has now moved to the forefront in all the literatures of fraternal peoples of the USSR. The individual approach taken by the authors in no way indicates that the typical is being ignored in modern literature. Greater attention is simply being devoted to description of the individual.

How thoroughly our prose writers understand the individual and how vividly they are depicting him are still open questions, of course. I believe that it is in precisely this area that the contemporary Latvian novel and, incidentally, the drama as well, deserve criticism. We expect a "deeper working" of this soil, especially since the opportunities are present. The writer's artistry and the overall level of Latvian prose have undeniably improved. However, I am certain that this will be discussed at our writers' congress.

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REGIONAL

LATVIAN POETRY OF 1960'S, 1970'S ASSESSED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Raynīs Admiņin'sh: "The Wings of A Line of Poetry"]

[Text] The 60's and 70's will undoubtedly go down in the history of Latvian Soviet poetry as a period during which it took on special intensity and dynamism. We can say that there has been an inflow of new talents into the literature, expansion and intensification of ideological-theme trends, and a quest after form. All these and other processes have occurred simultaneously, and the impression was one of a leap forward in the development of poetry.

We now commonly hear the statement that the last four or five years in Latvian Soviet poetry were calmer years. The critics write of a period of building up strength, which occurred during the second half of the 1970's.

The outer signs point to this, it is true. I believe, however, that poetry has held its leading position. It is only that the era and the essence of the era today are expressed in quieter, more lyrical and philosophical images. It can be stated with complete certainty that in the 1970's Latvian Soviet poetry experienced a process of expanded understanding of the genre possibilities, of the very nature of poetry. In concurrence with this process the critics also discussed those problems pertaining to the poetic model, the hero of lyrics, the meaning between the lines, conditionality and association. R. Veydemane's book "Vyrāzīt' nevyražimoye" [To Express the Inexpressible] is a brilliant study of this matter. The trend to seek out and reveal the roots of current innovations in poetry runs through the collections of articles "Gde nachalsya chelovek" [Where Man Began] and "Zhanr i kanon" [Genre and Canon], monographs on A. Balodis, V. Luks and M. Kemp, and other books.

A number of the first collections of poetry recently issued by new authors Ya. Rokpelnis, Yu. Berzin', K. Skuiniyek, M. Misinya, A. Kukays and others also show a deeper understanding of the specific aspects of poetry. The fact that the quality of poetry translations improved at the same time is also important. It has become common to translate directly from the languages of peoples of the USSR and from foreign languages rather than interlinear translation.

The creativity of poets of the middle and older generation is exerting an important and active influence upon the development of Latvian Soviet poetry and raising it to a higher level. A number of brilliant books of poetry were published during the period between the seventh and eighth congresses of the Union of Soviet Writers of Latvia. First and foremost among them are "Antratsit" [Anthracite] and "Pravopisaniye molni" [The Spelling of Lightning] by O. Vatsiyetis; "Poema o moloke" [A Poem About Milk] and "Mne blagozhelatel'na t'ma" [The Dark is Kind to Me] by I. Ziyedonis; "Na belom kone" [On a White Horse] by A. Grigulis; "Provody lebedy" [Lines of Swans] by L. Bridaka; "Za ozerom belyye berezy" [There Are White Birch Trees Beyond the Lake] by A. Veyan; and "Ivy gau" [The Willows of the Gauya] by V. Ruya. I would also mention collections of poetry by I. Auzin', Ya. Peters, P. Yurtsin'sh, V. Lyuden, A. Elksne, Ya. Sirmbardis, M. Chaklays and many others.

A careful look at the lines of poetry and an attempt to arrive at some sort of generalizations will show certain trends characteristic of our poetry as a whole.

In the first place, there has been an increase in the role of documentary presentation both in lyrics and in the lyrical epic, which has considerably affected both content and form. Secondly, certain changes have become noticeable in the character of the hero in lyric poetry. Before, in the 1960's, the traits of the romantic, the dreamer, predominated. Today, however, and in the second half of the 1970's, the image of the hero in lyric poetry predominately reflects the awareness of being the master over life, and understanding of its meaning and of his place in it, stability and confidence in his feelings, his thoughts and actions. In the third place, there is greater conditionality both in the employment of means of creative expression, as well as in the shaping of the image of the hero himself in lyric poetry and in the thinking of the poet.

To develop my idea further, I want to stress the fact that in the second half of the 1970's the events of life organically entered into poetry and became the foundation upon which the language of poetry is built and upon which the hero in lyric poetry is created. Poetry in its own way assimilated the rich spectrum of the "palette of events." This spectrum contains the lines of ancient history (the dramatic long poems of V. Lyuden and the verses of I. Auzin'); the theme of the national awakening of the Latvian people in the second half of the 19th century (the verses of Ya. Peters and I. Ziyedonis); interpretation of the beginning of the class struggle and its development into the revolution of 1905 (the works of O. Vatsiyetis, I. Auzin', Ya. Peters and others); a celebration of the Latvian Red Riflemen's loyalty to the October Revolution (the verses, ballads and long poems of V. Luks, V. Lyuden and V. Ruya); and the heroism shown by the Soviet people during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The depiction in poetry of the entire diversity of contemporary reality also occupies an extremely important place.

Documentary present which has entered extensively and abundantly into poetry, has forced it to seek and find possibilities for the aesthetic assimilation of factual material. I refer not to the large forms alone—long poems and ballads—particularly those devoted to themes of history and revolution. Documentary

presentation also raises the capacity of the small lyric poem. Furthermore, modern documentary presentation is most frequently expressed in that most current form—the short lyric poem—in which conditionality, the meaning between the lines and association are highly important. Here the poets depict the macro-world of the hero of the lyric and the time and space in which he lives, without ignoring the hero's feelings, his reflections, dreams and aspirations, of course. In the writings of the more talented poets the macro- and micro-worlds are actually combined, merging into one in the lyric poem. I would like to describe one example of this. When the democratic regime in Chile fell and the brutal Pinochets came to power, our poets A. Balodis, A. Grigulis and M. Chaklavs protested with their verses. And they did not simply redescribe in rhymed language events known to all. They gave their own personal impression of the bloody event which shook the world. It has long been a tradition of Latvian Soviet lyrics to respond to everything important, everything urgent.

I would point out the fact that documentary presentation entered the lyric poetry of the 1970's in an unusual manner. Previously, poets simply described, so to speak, contemporary facts and events, whereas now there is almost none of this external depiction. Take just the poems inspired by trips to other republics, for example. Formerly, these were frequently superficially descriptive, "excursion-type" accounts. This is no longer the case. Ya. Peters in his poems about Georgia and A. Vayan in his book "Belyy parokhod v sinikh vodakh" [A White Steamship in Blue Waters], for example, thoroughly and effectively acquaint us with the lives of fraternal peoples.

There has been another interesting development. The hero of lyric poetry of the 1960's barely noticed rural life. It appeared to him unmeaningful and too slow. Today, however, the hero of Latvian Soviet lyrics is aware of the processes occurring in the rural area and thinks about the interaction between city and village. The best examples of this are the collections of poetry by A. Elksne and the sonnets of V. Lyuden, and in the large form—"Poema o moloke" by I. Ziyedonis and the poem "Kopka kartofelya v Ergli" [Digging Potatoes in Ergli] by Ya. Sirmbardis.

Documentary presentation thus helps considerably to expand the scope of poetry. Another example is the work of A. Lochmalis and I. Auzin', who have written verses filled with sincere emotion to people of the older generation and have produced a number of portraits of those whose shoulders bore the brunt of the postwar battle against the bandits, those who were there at the birth of collectivization. Nor could I fail to mention the verses of O. Vatsiyetis, devoted to the major problems of war and peace and to the need to protect our natural resources. I should mention the fact that poetry dealing with contemporary themes is frequently emphatically declamatory, billboard-like, and I use these words in this case in their very best and highest sense.

Naturally, I could not ignore the omissions and deficiencies in our poetry. We do frequently read inferior poetry, after all. It is my opinion that one of the main reasons for this is an inadequacy of experience, of personal affinity with

events, which prevents occurrences in life from developing fully into an artistic image. The poet is sometimes not capable of finding adequate expression for the great complexity, the entire diversity of the modern world and he deliberately complicates the form on the chance that this will make it possible to conceal his own weakness. The young authors and even certain poets of the middle generation are especially guilty of this. Some critics attempt to justify this by citing the conditionality of poetry. Conditionality cannot be a shield for pseudo-poetry, however. On the contrary, it is a method, a device, which helps talent to transform an event into an artistic image, to create an authentic portrait of contemporary man.

In conclusion, I must express satisfaction with the fact that broader opportunities have recently opened up for the Russian reader to become acquainted with the creative works of the best Latvian Soviet poets. Translation quality has improved. Certain books published in Riga and at the central publishing houses, the magazine DAUGAVA and other publications have helped make this possible. And translation into the Russian language creates a bridge to readers all over our nation and to friends of Soviet poetry abroad.

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